

# Miss Ina Claire, Star of "Gold Diggers," Describes Artistic Makeup

By ANTOINETTE DONNELLY.

New York, Jan. 14.—(Special Correspondence.)—This story is not for the flapper, the deb, nor the subdeb. It is for the girl of unquipped years, to whom the little dash of powder, and the little dash of paint will make the said young lady the colorful dear she is.

The young thing in her teens, has all the colorfulness of youth, or should have; therefore, she is going to spoil a good cause by robbing the toilet table of her older sister. And she is hereby urged, not to do it, for the reason that sister's toilet table represents sister's art to attain the thing the young girl already possesses. If we could only get that truth planted into the youngsters' heads there would be more pretty misses floating up and down the avenue, wouldn't there?

But, as I said, this is not a sermon for young girls. It is distinctly for the girl of more mature years, whose confining work, perhaps, or whose neglect to keep up the physical exercise leaves her a trifle faded and jagged and on whose cheeks a deft touch of nature faking, if deftly applied, gives a brighter note to the general impression.

different types until you have arrived at the one best, erring on the subdued rather than on the too brilliant color.

**Study Face Contour.**

"There is nothing uglier than a pair of brilliant light-colored cheeks and a nose made more deadly prominent by the strong liquid white. It hits you like an auction-sale sign.

"An elusive, soft, natural tone is to be striven for. Some skins are better for a mixture of pink and tan powders, or cream and pink, but these have to be experimented with on the individual face and by the individual person.

"The contour of the face has to be studied, too, as, for instance, if the face is narrow or if the chin recedes a little, build up with an extra touch of coloring. If the cheek bones are high or face full, reverse the treatment.

"The prominent nose should not be made more prominent with a white powder, whereas the tiny nosed girl may use it.

"When the eyes are treated, instead of shading the entire lid with blue or gray or black grease paint, just touch the outer lid at its edge with the shade that tones into eyelashes. The under lids are better left natural. Unless expertly done when they are darkened they impart a hardness and a distinct unbecomingness.

"Women give a tremendous amount of attention to dress and hats for the sake of a smarter appearance. Why not make as much business of making up as long as they are buying cosmetics in the vast quantities trade statistics prove? What is becoming in makeup to one woman no more holds good for another than in dress. Each has to study her own coloring, the lines of her face, get the shade, and apply it in such a way as to leave no hint of suspicion as to the package from whence the coloring comes.

**Nature Improved Upon.**

There's no use arguing against the use of beautifying cosmetics. Being beautiful is too much a woman's business these days to expect her to restrain herself in the face of the pleading ads and the possibilities of makeup well done. So instead of standing on the side of the road and watching as the parade goes by, says I to myself, "I'll just finish out for the benefit of my readers a few tricks of applying makeup so that the curse of the extreme moralist may be modified by the clever application."

Although it may be loose moralizing from a male point of view—this excusing rouge application on the grounds of artistry—there are few of us unquipped women who do not put some faith in the cabinet that hangs over the wash bowl or in the manifold shaped boxes that line our dressing tables.

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**Masculine Point of View.**

My first idea was to approach a man with a good slant on women, and I chose Otis Skinner, knowing how he slants whole matinees of them, and has been doing so for years. But Mr. Skinner, true to his sex, indicated a strong preference for the lady's rouge, sans lipstick. Yes, he even said he'd rather kiss a girl without than with. Undoubtedly his stage kisses have sufficed him, for stage kisses are necessarily heavily laden.

He said, "Well, any way, a pretty woman doesn't need it, and a homely one doesn't make herself prettier by the paint box route, does she?"

Which I granted was a good enough argument from a male point of view, but how does a poor male know whether or not a girl is prettier because of a wee dash. That's why I realized the futility of approaching a man on a distinctly feminine topic.

So, hearing that Ina Claire had the reputation of being the best makeup artist on the stage, I corralled her in her dressing room, and gathered some of the good tips I was looking for.

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**A Tip for Nonprofessionals.**

"I don't know whether she uses makeup on the street or not," said the person who introduced us, "but if she does, she does it so well you are in doubt about it."

Which, in my opinion, is the highest form of flattery in the art.

As luck would have it, Miss Claire was dressing for the street as I dropped in back stage, and was dusting a powder puff lightly over the faint bits of coloring lightly applied to her lovely skin.

And, by the way, she was but another important bit of evidence in the daily application of cold cream will do for the skin. Stage women, I have observed, with hardly an exception, have extremely clear, well cared for skin, due, undoubtedly, to the cream and massage necessary in applying it daily or twice daily. Just a little tip for women not in the profession.

**What the Wind Does.**

The best bit of advice I could give," said Miss Claire, "is to apply rouge to the face the way the wind blows color into it. Most girls make the fatal error of remaining a whole of the cheek, instead of leaving some of the skin white. A slight dab of the right coloring for the individual type on the upper cheek bone and again on the lower is enough. Spread that lightly until it is smoothed evenly and does a fade out, as it were, of its own free will, leaving, as I said before, sufficient white on the cheeks to give a good imitation of a windblown coloring.

"Put the rouge on first, and then tone it down a shade or two with powder. Use a hand mirror to get both sides right. You can hardly make a good street appearance unless you use daylight for the make-up, and treat both sides of the face the same. For daylight purposes one must be sparing of color. In a brightly lighted room at night you may be more lavished, but even then it better to be under than over done. Stage makeup is a quite different thing, of course; we are speaking of artistic makeup for the street.

**Varieties of Rouge.**

"It is difficult for me to say what should be worn, for skins vary so. Good rouge makers have arrived at quite a number of colorings with which the individual must practice until she gets the color that blends most evenly. A brunette, for instance, cannot wear a brilliant, high toned coloring without advertising where her complexion came from.

"There is an ocre rouge and powder which works in beautifully with the olive skinned girl. As a matter of fact, this coloring is used by many of the smart women even though not brunettes. But for my type of blonde (a silver blonde with hazel eyes) the pink is better.

"The main thing is to get away from that loud, cheap looking red or bright pink which is so unmistakably unnatural and to experiment with several different shades suitable to the

**Hot lemonade is always acceptable and may be varied by the addition of some good ginger ale. The juice from any kind of canned fruit may be added to an otherwise plain lemonade.**

Cake or cookies or fancy crackers are always in good form for serving to the sleigh-riding party. However, do not attempt to serve too many different things. Usually the thing that is the novelty—such as doughnuts or Scotch scones—will be indulged in often to the exclusion of some dish which takes much more time and pains to prepare, but with which the guests are a little more familiar.

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# In the District Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska—Omaha Division

ARMOUR & COMPANY, A CORPORATION,  
SWIFT & COMPANY, A CORPORATION,  
THE CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY, A CORPORATION and  
DOLD PACKING COMPANY, A CORPORATION,  
COMPLAINANTS.

vs.  
AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND BUTCHER WORKMEN OF NORTH AMERICA, DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 5,  
Jacob L. Davis, Vice-President of said Council and Individually, J. W. Burns, Business Manager and Secretary of said Council and Individually, Frank Lauer, President and Chairman of the Executive Strike Committee of said Council and Individually, Robert K. Hunter, Secretary of the Executive Strike Committee of said Council and Individually, Milton Hunter, Member of the Executive Strike Committee of said Council and Individually.

CATTLE BUTCHERS LOCAL NO. 28 of South Omaha, Nebraska; James Phinney, Individually and as President thereof, Charles Hoffman, Individually and as Vice-President thereof, W. G. Moravec, Individually and as Secretary thereof, and J. Marek, Individually and as Banker and Recorder thereof.

PORK BUTCHERS LOCAL NO. 33 of Omaha, Nebraska; Emil Levitus, Individually and as President thereof, Jack Lynn, Individually and as Business Agent and Secretary thereof, Milton Hunter, Individually and as Recorder thereof, A. Blaha, Individually and as Treasurer thereof.

SHEEP BUTCHERS' LOCAL NO. 36 of Omaha, Nebraska; Charles Heldt, Individually and as President thereof, Joe Spevak, Individually and as Vice-President thereof, A. N. Smith, Individually and as Assistant Secretary thereof, Emil Heldt, Individually and as Treasurer thereof, Tom Keluza, Individually and as Business Agent thereof, and John Keluza, Individually and as Business Agent thereof.

MECHANICS' LOCAL NO. 41 of Omaha, Nebraska; T. J. Hurless, Individually and as President thereof, Ray Thurman, Individually and as Secretary thereof.

LABORERS' LOCAL NO. 602 of Omaha, Nebraska; B. A. Finnerty, Individually and as President thereof, Robert L. Rice, Individually and as Secretary thereof.

CASING WORKERS' LOCAL NO. 44 of Omaha, Nebraska; Mike Shumeny, Individually and as President thereof; Mike Willard, Individually and as Vice-President thereof; Frank Soukup, Individually and as Financial Secretary-Treasurer thereof; Jim Rybin, Individually and as Recording Secretary thereof; Paul Hess, Individually and as Guard thereof; Fred Kaiser, Individually and as Guide thereof; W. Nelson, Annie Kurtz, and F. Grouche, Individually and as Trustees thereof.

BEEF BONERS' LOCAL NO. 326 of South Omaha, Nebraska; C. Francisco, Individually and as President thereof; J. E. Nice, Individually and as Financial Secretary-Treasurer thereof; Don Debo, Individually and as Recording Secretary thereof.

COOPERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF NORTH AMERICA LOCAL NO. 21; Fred Broderson, Individually and Corresponding Secretary thereof; Herbert Groves, Individually and Financial Secretary thereof; John Stevens, Individually and President thereof.

CANNING WORKERS LOCAL NO. 333 of South Omaha, Nebraska; Geo. Osborne, Individually and as President thereof; Mike Michelsen, Individually and as Vice-President thereof; Joseph Krejci, Individually and as Financial Secretary-Treasurer thereof; Leo Ales, Individually and as Recording Secretary thereof; Henry Ales, Individually and as Treasurer thereof; Henry Seidenberg, Individually and as Guard thereof; Harold Overbeck, Individually and as Guide thereof; Mike Michelsen and George Osborne, Individually and as Trustees thereof.

### DEFENDANTS

braska; George Osborne, Individually and as President thereof, Mike Michelsen, Individually and as Vice-President thereof, Joseph Krejci, Individually and as Financial Secretary-Treasurer thereof, Leo Ales, Individually and as Recording Secretary thereof, Henry Ales, Individually and as Treasurer thereof, Henry Seidenberg, Individually and as Guard thereof, Harold Overbeck, Individually and as Guide thereof, Mike Michelsen and George Osborne, Individually and as Trustees thereof, and all other officers, agents, representatives, members and persons belonging to and affiliated with said defendant organizations above named and other persons whose names are unknown, and all those who are aiding, abetting, advising, encouraging or assisting them or any of them, and their attorneys, solicitors, agents and servants, and all persons acting by or under the authority or direction of said defendants be, and you are hereby especially restrained, enjoined and commanded to desist and refrain:

From in any manner committing the acts and grievances in the Bill of Complaint in this cause set forth and to desist and refrain from in any manner interfering with, hindering, obstructing, delaying or stopping any of the business of the complainants or their agents or employees in the operation of the business carried on by the complainants mentioned in said Bill in the City of Omaha, State of Nebraska, or elsewhere, and from interfering in any manner whatsoever, directly or indirectly with any persons having business or trade with these complainants or any of them, at or in the vicinity of Omaha, Nebraska.

From unlawfully interfering with the employment of help by the complainants and each of them, and from challenging, stopping, attacking, assaulting, threatening, interfering or intimidating persons who are desirous of entering the employ of the complainants and who are enroute to and from the plants of the complainants to seek employment therein, and from congregating about such persons for the purpose of inducing them by assaults or threats or intimidation not to enter the service of the complainants, and from challenging, stopping, interfering, threatening, attacking, abusing or intimidating any of the employees of the complainants or any of them while going to or from their work in the employment of the complainants or any of them, and from in any manner assaulting, attacking, threatening, intimidating or interfering with any of the employees of the complainants or any of them at their homes, or on their way to and from work, or at any other places, and from interfering with them by violence, threats of personal injury, using of vile or abusive epithets or unlawful conduct, calculated or intended to prevent any of the employees of the complainants or any of them from continuing with their said employment or performing the service for which they were and are employed.

From congregating to intercept, stop, assault, attack, intimidate or interfere with the employees of the complainants or any of them, while going to or from or returning from their place of work with the complainants, or any of them, or at their homes or any other places, or while congregating, assembling, or getting together for the purpose of unlawfully attempting to persuade them to quit the service of complainants or any of them, and to cease their employment, and from stopping, attacking, intimidating, assaulting or interfering with persons who are desirous of entering the employment of the defendants or any of them, and who are enroute to seek employment with the complainants or any of them, and from congregating about such persons for the purpose of inducing them by threats or conduct intended to intimidate them to enter the service of the complainants or any of them or to go to their several places of business.

From visiting the homes or families of the employees of the complainants or any of them for the purpose of threatening said families or any members thereof with violence to themselves or their property, or for the purpose of assaulting or attacking said employees or their families or for the purpose of using language or conduct toward them tending to frighten or intimidate them, in order to induce or compel the employees of the complainants or any of them to quit their employment.

From calling over the telephone the homes or families of the employees of complainants, or any of them, and threatening said families, or any members thereof, with violence to themselves or their property, or using language over said 'phone tending to frighten or intimidate them in order to induce or compel the employees of complainants, or any of them, to quit their employment, or in order to induce said employees to stay away from the plants of your complainants.

Witness my hand this 13th day of January, 1922, at 11:45 A. M.

(Signed) MARTIN J. WADE,  
Judge of the United States District Court.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
ss.  
DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

I, R. C. Hoyt, Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska, do hereby certify the above and foregoing to be a true and correct copy of an order entered upon the Journal of the proceedings of said Court in the above entitled action as the same appears of record in my office.

WITNESS my hand and the Seal of said Court, at Omaha, Nebraska, in said District, this 13th day of January, 1922.

(Signed) R. C. HOYT, Clerk.

No. 368  
Equity  
Restraining  
Order